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CS Squires, William Henry Tappay, Comp.
71 The Squires family in colonial Maryland.
.S774 Norfolk, Va., [1940?]
1940 45 p. typescript, general charts 29 cm.

48543

I. Title. 1. Squires fam.

THE
SQUIRES FAMILY
IN
COLONIAL MARYLAND

48543

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BRIGHT LIGHT

A MEMORIAL

TO

BRIGADIER-GENERAL

CHARLES WINDER SQUIRES

1841 - 1900

by his son,

WILLIAM HENRY TAPPEY SQUIRES

To the Maryland Historical Society of Baltimore:

In the summer of 1914, I visited the Maryland Historical Society in search of records of the Colonial family of Squires, in which I was, naturally, interested. I knew the family to be among the earliest to settle the Free State. Despite the courtesy and help of the Librarian little reference to the family could be found. In the years since I have continued the search at Annapolis, Cambridge and Baltimore in Maryland, at Washington, D. C., in Richmond, Virginia, and have corresponded with others in various parts of the country. The results of these labors I have presented here, and wish to donate this manuscript to the Maryland Historical Society. First, because that is the proper depository for Maryland data; second, because I hope these notes will interest others in the years to come; and, third, because I hope that later students will be able to add much information which has escaped me.

It will be noticed that those of the Squires name were among the earlier settlers in Maryland, for Jonathan Squire, arriving in 1654, came to the Colony only twenty years after the original pioneers settled at St. Mary's, March 25, 1634.

Dear Doctor Soule, I am sorry to tell you that all
the girls & boys who will be absent to dance at 9 o'clock
will have to go to bed at 8 o'clock. We have not
had time to get the girls to go to bed earlier than 8 o'clock
and we have not had time to get the boys to go to bed
earlier than 9 o'clock. We have not had time to get the
girls to go to bed earlier than 8 o'clock and we have not
had time to get the boys to go to bed earlier than 9 o'clock.
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earlier than 9 o'clock. We have not had time to get the
girls to go to bed earlier than 8 o'clock and we have not
had time to get the boys to go to bed earlier than 9 o'clock.

It will also be noticed that by the marriage of John Squires and Sarah Greene, the children of John and Sarah Squires may claim to be Original Marylanders.

If errors have crept into this record; as, no doubt they have, for them we plead charity.

H. H. T. Squires

W. H. T. Squires

Ninth in descent from Jonathan Squire(s)

Eleventh in descent from Governor Thomas Greene

Massawomack
Riverview
Norfolk
Va.

and the maximum time of their evolution did not exceed 1400 yrs.
It was also noted that the younger samples were associated
with the Chlorophyceous stage while older samples had the green
stage. The presence of the older stages suggests that
the Chlorophyceous stage may have been present for at least 12

years before the first sample was taken.

CHLOROPHYCEOUS STAGE

CHLOROPHYCEOUS STAGE

The chlorophyceous stage was observed in all three samples taken from the same area. It was observed in the first sample taken at 1400 yrs. old, in the second sample taken at 1000 yrs. old, and in the third sample taken at 600 yrs. old. The chlorophyceous stage was observed in all three samples taken from the same area. It was observed in the first sample taken at 1400 yrs. old, in the second sample taken at 1000 yrs. old, and in the third sample taken at 600 yrs. old.

CHLOROPHYCEOUS STAGE
CHLOROPHYCEOUS STAGE
CHLOROPHYCEOUS STAGE

I

JONATHAN SQUIRE

Graph I

The immigrant ancestor who brought the family to Maryland and America in 1654 was Jonathan Squire, a nephew of Dr. John Morecraft, who evidently preceded him to St. Mary's, and who was presumably responsible for his decision to make his home in the New World.

The data recited below show that Jonathan arrived in the Chesapeake and stopped at Old Plantation Creek (now Cape Charles City, Virginia). He came to Westmoreland County and crossed the Potomac to St. Mary's. Incidentally he arrived in Virginia four years before John Washington, who came to Westmoreland in 1658 and who was the great-grandfather of General George Washington.

.....

"To all etc. Know Ye that I, Richard Bennett,
give and grant unto Major Miles Carey 3000 acres of
land situated in Westmoreland County bounded on the
south west side of Ohoquin River &c the said land
being due Major Miles Carey for transporting six
persons into the colony &c." Dated October 5, 1654.

32 names follow, one of which is Jno. Squire. -

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography

Jonathan had previously sold his head-right for 50 acres of land to John Custis of "Arlington", when he arrived at Old Plantation Creek. Neither Custis nor Carey had any influence in bringing Jonathan Squire to Virginia. By the purchase of head-right to 50 acres each, wealthy planters increased their holdings. The colonial authorities encouraged, rather than discouraged, every effort to increase the scant population of the new land. -

Records of Accomack County.

Arriving at St. Mary's Jonathan found his mother's brother, John Morecroft, unmarried, an attorney and politician, for a time the "Recorder" of St. Mary's.

— proposed — will be given below, probably sooner or
longer, by those who have followed the publications mentioned

THE PROPOSED PLAN OF THE FEDERAL LAND TAXATION

It is proposed to tax all land at a uniform rate of one dollar per acre.

The amount of tax to be paid by each owner will depend upon the size of his land holding, and the value of the land itself.

It is proposed to tax all land at a uniform rate of one dollar per acre, and — nothing more or less — except that the following taxes shall not be imposed in passing this bill:

(1) On the personal property of individuals, whether

real or personal, or both, or nothing, or nothing at all,

and nothing else.

THE PROPOSED PLAN OF THE FEDERAL LAND TAXATION

It is proposed to tax all land at a uniform rate of one dollar per acre.

The amount of tax to be paid by each owner will depend upon the size of his land holding, and the value of the land itself.

II

JOHN MORECROFT

1666, April 11.

John Morecroft, Atty., presents a petition for certain clients.

1666, April 23.

John Morecroft presents another petition.

Liber I. Somerset County, Maryland.

1669, April 13.

John Morecroft is a delegate to the Maryland Assembly, representing St. Mary's City.

Maryland Archives Volume II.

1671, December 6.

John Morecroft appointed Solicitor-general for St. Mary's City.

Maryland Archives, Volume II.

1671, March 27.

John Morecroft, Recorder for St. Mary's.

1673, May 26.

John Morecroft pleads a case in court.

Maryland Archives Volume II.

This must have been one of the last activities of Dr. John Morecroft, for later in the year we read:

SOMERSET HOUSE

27 JULY 1811 (Continued)

the day before yesterday, and I have now got a good many
of them.

28 JULY 1811 (Continued)

After breakfasting at the former's house, I went to
see Mr. Gandy, who has a large collection of old books.

29 JULY 1811 (Continued)

Spent the morning at the former's house, and in the afternoon paid
a visit to the British Museum, where I made a collection
of old books and documents.

30 JULY 1811 (Continued)

Spent the morning at the former's house, attending a meeting of
the Royal Society.

31

JULY 1811 (Continued)

31 JULY 1811 (Continued)

Spent the morning at the former's house, and in the afternoon paid
a visit to the British Museum.

32 JULY 1811 (Continued)

Spent the morning at the former's house, and in the afternoon paid
a visit to the British Museum.

III.

1673

"Jonathan Squire petitions for right to survey land left him by his uncle John Morecroft. Said land in Calvert County on the north side of Hunting Creek, in Patuxent, continuing 200 acres and surplusage.

Petition granted by Charles Calvert. -

Records, Land Office, Annapolis.

1674, June 1.

Jonathan Squire of the County of St. Mary's buys for a valuable consideration 46 acres of land from Charles Boteler.

- Ibid.

1674, June 16.

"Came John Squires of Somerset County and proved his right to 200 acres of land for transplanting himself, Ethelia his wife and Mary and Elizabeth his children into this Province to inhabit.

- Granted September 16, 1674.

This land was patented the following June.

- Ibid.

1674, December 11.

Jonathan Squires appears in court to render an account of the estate of Dr. John Morecroft, his uncle, the late Recorder of St. Mary's.

- Ibid.

Indicators of continuity

— 1 —

(1) It was the custom of English and Scotch immigrants to name their respective estates after their homes in the old world. The judge that Jonathan Squire followed precedent.

And a search in Baskerville's "Landed Gentry" confirms the supposition that Warwick, on the river Stour, between Essex and Suffolk, was the English home of Jonathan Squire.

Indeed the Squire⁽⁵⁾ family name is frequently found to this day in Suffolk and other parts of East Anglia.

(2) 1716, the land sold:

1675, June 25.

John Squires and Ethelia patent 200 acres called "Harwick"⁽¹⁾ in Somerset County. The land was located on the south side of Nanticoke River and on the south side of Quantico Creek.

- See June 16, 1674, above.

Quantico is now in Wicomico County, ten miles west of Salisbury.

- Somerset County Records.

1675, June 30.

Ann Squires is born to John and Ethelia Squires.

1678, February 4.

John Spuir and Thos. Wingod buy 150 acres of land called "Wexford" on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, western side of Goose Creek, which issues out of Fishing Bay in Dorchester County (deed dated September 7, 1677).

- Ibid.

· 1678, February 30.

February 30 (sic) John Squires buys of John Peacock ten head-rights, 500 acres of land, for transporting ten persons into the Colony.

Signed and delivered May 24, 1679.

- Ibid.

1678, August 24.

John Squires takes up 100 acres of land at Warwick Point,⁽²⁾

and much more

the first time I have seen a different kind of country and
I am very glad to see it. I have all day now and
will go to the station and get the information. The
train will leave at 10 o'clock and we will be home by

midnight. I am very anxious

to get back to the station and get the information.

It is very late now.

Very much obliged to you.

With much thanks,

Very truly yours, John C. Frémont, and his wife, Mrs. Frémont.

Very truly yours, John C. Frémont, and his wife, Mrs. Frémont.

Very truly yours, John C. Frémont, and his wife, Mrs. Frémont.

Very truly yours,

John C. Frémont, and his wife, Mrs. Frémont.

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Very truly yours,

John C. Frémont, and his wife, Mrs. Frémont.

Very truly yours, John C. Frémont, and his wife, Mrs. Frémont.

north side of Choptank on Mujkita Creek, County of Talbot.

- Ibid.

1678, September 24.

John Squires buys of John Edmondson 100 acres of land, part of a tract of 3250 acres, due Samuel Groom and others.

Grant dated September 24, 1677.

1678, November.

600 pounds of tobacco ordered paid to John Squire, Talbot County.

- Maryland Archives, Volume VIII.

1678, December 31.

John and Ethelia Squires sell "Harwick", Somerset County, to Gilbert James for 4000 pounds of tobacco.

- Somerset County Records.

1679, February 25.

John Squire buys 50 acres of land from Thomas Pattison.

- Land Office, Annapolis.

1679, August 20.

John Squires buys 400 acres of land, yearly rent 16 shillings, now in possession of James Pattison, Land located on the "south side of Y main north-east branch of Y head of Hunting Creek, Dorchester County. This tract was named "Squires Chance". It was originally called "Massawomack" (Note: This is not to be confused

The system of government will be called the "Standard". The motto of the Standard
is "Truth, Justice, and Integrity".

Article I.

Section 1. The Standard Government.

The Standard Government is a federal government with different states with
different governments. It is a representative government where the people elect
representatives to represent them.

Section 2. The Standard Constitution.

Article I. The Standard Constitution.

The Standard Constitution is the fundamental law of the Standard Government.

Article II. The Standard Constitution.

Section 1. The Standard Constitution.

Article I. The Standard Constitution.

The Standard Constitution is the fundamental law of the Standard Government. It
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and the rights of the people.

Article II. The Standard Constitution.

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Article III. The Standard Constitution.

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is a written document that outlines the powers and responsibilities of the government
and the rights of the people.

Section 2. The Standard Constitution.

Article I. The Standard Constitution.

The Standard Constitution is the fundamental law of the Standard Government.

with the land on Hunting Creek in Calvert County left to Jonathan Squire by John Morecroft. See above, 1673.

(There is a village and post office now called "Chance" in Dorchester County near Tangier Sound, which we presume is a contraction for "Squires Chance" in same location.)

1679, December 14.

John Squires buys 50 acres called "Killingworth" in Talbot County.

- Land Office Records, Annapolis.

1680, January 15.

John Pattison laid out for John Squier of Dorchester County, Planter, land called "Irish Hope", eastern side of the Chesapeake, "to the north side of Tediou Creek that issueth out of the sound in Dorchester County". This tract was to be held as of the Manor of Nanticoke.

- Ibid.

1681, July 14.

"Be it known that I, John Squier, of Dorchester County, planter, do sell unto Thos. Hutchins of Talbot County, Planter, for 2000 pounds of tobacco 50 acres of land" &c which he guarantees for seven years against all claimants.

Signed "John Spuyer".

- Ibid.

and should have the right to bind itself to such contracts
with countries other than its own, and with individuals or
firms, and to enter into all kinds of agreements and
negotiations with those countries, firms and individuals, and
to conclude treaties with them.

III. RECOMMENDATION

of the Committee to the Government of India, and to the
Government of the State of Bihar.

III. RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Government of India
and the Government of the State of Bihar should take
immediate steps to implement the recommendations of
the Committee, and that the Government of India should
make available to the State of Bihar the necessary funds
for the implementation of the recommendations of the
Committee.

IV. CONCLUSION

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The Committee recommends that the Government of India
and the Government of the State of Bihar should take
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make available to the State of Bihar the necessary funds
for the implementation of the recommendations of the
Committee.

V. APPENDIX

1681, August.

200 pounds of tobacco were paid Jno. Squire for public charges.

Maryland Archives, Volume VII.

1681, January 10.

An indenture between Jonathan Squires of the County of St. Mary's, planter, and John Meades and Rd. Millen of the same county, planters, for 600 pounds of tobacco, a grant of land or plantation on the south side of Pottoson River near Hunting Creek on the north side of said Creek.

Signed: Philip Calvert

Will Calvert

1684, December 3.

Jonathan Squires of St. Mary's County sells to Thomas Allison of Westmoreland County, Virginia, a certain tract of land called "Massawomack", lying on the Eastern Shore in a river called Pocomok, on the west side of said river by a creek called Price's Creek, 250 acres of land, more or less. Ellery sold this land to John Morecroft and Jonathan Squires inherited the same as "his onely heir". 5000 pounds of tobacco were paid for the land.

(Note: Massawomack also appears in purchase of August 20, 1679, above.)

This was Jonathan Squires' last transaction).

- Land Office Records, Annapolis.

IV.

1685, Aprill 1/ 19.

Inventory of all the goods and chattels of Jonathan Squires, deceased, so far as they come to view.

(Note: He resided in Maryland 30 years and six months).

- Ibid.

1685, August 5.

Anthony Squires and Wm. Carr buy 100 acres, "Goodridge's Choice", from Thos. Taylor, for 7000 pounds of tobacco.

- Ibid.

1687, June 7.

They sell the same tract for 8000 pounds of tobacco.

Deed signed by Alice Squires, wife of Anthony.

- Ibid.

1690.

Anthony Squires buys 1100 acres on Hunting Creek, Greater Choptank River, in Dorchester Co., of James Smith for 3700 pounds of tobacco. Land was in Dorchester County.

- Ibid.

1691, June 10.

At a court held for the Countie of Stafford, Virginia, (1) at the house of Thos. Elsey: John Squires and others sworn as Deputy Sheriffs to Capt. George Mason.

- Virginia Magazine of
History and Biography.

100-741-111100-1000

qualitative in nature due mainly to the large amount
of time and money spent on the development of the
method. Some 870000 of samples of various soil types
have been analyzed.

Methodology

100-741-111100-1000

The method of analysis of organic acids and bases developed
by the Bureau of Soils and Water Survey is based on the
use of a column chromatograph and a gas chromatograph.

Chromatography

100-741-111100-1000

The method of analysis of organic acids and bases developed
by the Bureau of Soils and Water Survey is based on the
use of a column chromatograph and a gas chromatograph.

Gas Chromatography

100-741-111100-1000

The method of analysis of organic acids and bases developed
by the Bureau of Soils and Water Survey is based on the
use of a column chromatograph and a gas chromatograph.

Column Chromatography

100-741-111100-1000

The method of analysis of organic acids and bases developed
by the Bureau of Soils and Water Survey is based on the
use of a column chromatograph and a gas chromatograph.

1692, March.

Anthony Squires buys 50 acres called "Contention" from Wm. Watson for 2000 pounds of tobacco. The land was in Dorchester County.

- Land Office Records, Annapolis.

1694.

Anthony Squires and Mary his wife and Philip Pitt sell one-half of a tract, 300 acres on Hunting Creek for 4000 pounds of tobacco.

- Ibid.

(Note: In 1687, Anthony's wife appears as Alice - or Alice may have been the wife of Wm. Carr).

1696, June 2.

Anthony Squires sells "Contention".

- Ibid.

1698.

Anthony Squires sells the rest of his land on Hunting Creek, Dorchester County.

- Ibid.

1698, August 9.

Anthony Squires is named in the will of Philip Pitt.

- Baldwin's Wills. Volume II.

Anthony Squires appears no more in the Maryland records. All of his land seems to have been on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It was originally the land

(1) In the Eighteenth Century there was a decided movement from Maryland - especially from the Eastern Shore - to the Albemarle section of North Carolina. At the close of the Century ('790) there were more families named Squires in North Carolina than there were in Maryland and Virginia combined. It may have been that Anthony Squires was the progenitor of the Carolina Squires families. See 1790.

(2) See August 20. 1679.

the first time with great difficulty
and many difficulties - but gradually
and with much trouble learned to do
it well. Now I can do it
with great ease and accuracy.
I have also learned to
do many other things
and am now quite a
good artist.

of Jonathan Squire, and so we judge that Anthony was the son of Jonathan and the brother of John.⁽¹⁾

1698, August 28. V.

William Lowry of St. Mary's County leaves personal property to Ann Squires, and she is named as one of his testators.

- Baldwin's Wills, Volume II.
- Maryland Calendar of Wills, Volume II.

(Note: Anne was born to Jonathan Squires June 30, 1675. She was now 23 years of age).

1709, May 7.

The will of Thomas Frederick of Prince George's County leaves to his god-sons James Green and Thos. Green, 100 acres of land each. He leaves Mary Green and her heirs 200 acres.

- Maryland Calendar of Wills, Volume II.

1710, October 9.

James Pattison of Dorchester County buys 400 acres from John Squires of St. Mary's for 10,000 pounds of tobacco. The tract was a part of "Squires Chance", on Hunting Creek, Dorchester County. The deed was signed by John and Sarah Squires.⁽²⁾

- Land Office Records, Annapolis.

1710, February 7.

Nicholas Lowe buys 200 acres of the same tract from John and Sarah Squires.

- Ibid.

and beautiful, and before we get home again we
will make the residence more comfortable. We are well

pleased with our new house.

It is a good house, and I think it will be a great
comfort to us all. We are very happy here, and we
are looking forward to many happy years.

Yours truly,

John and Mary Smith.

We are sending you a copy of our letter to you.

We hope you will like it, and we hope you will be well.

Yours truly,

John and Mary Smith.

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We are sending you a copy of our letter to you.

1714, August 3.

John Squires of St. Mary's County, Gentleman, and Sarah, his wife, to Nicholas Lowe of Talbot County, Gentleman, 200 acres of land for 4000 pounds of tobacco; the land being part of "Squire's Chance", east side of Chesapeake Bay, south side of Great Choptank River on the south side of the main northeastern branch of the head of Hunting Creek, Dorchester County.

- Ibid.

(Note: There is a village still known as Hunting Creek, about 1-1/2 miles from Linchester and 3-1/2 miles from Hurlock, Maryland).

1716, May 12.

Mary Green, widow, of St. Mary's County, left an estate "Guyther's Purchase", to her sons Thomas and James Green.⁽²⁾ Should they die without heirs the estate was to go to her grandson Thomas Squires, and his heirs.

Should Thos. Squires die without heirs the estate is to revert to the next heirs of Sarah Squires.

To her daughter Sarah Squires she left a life interest in a tract then in the occupation of James Green, her son. John Squires is to have liberty to clear and plant the land. To her grandson, Thomas Squires, she left her personal effects.

- Baldwin's Wills, Volume IV.

2. *Monachella*

Monachella is a genus of small, brownish, gasteromycetes, which have a single, smooth, rounded peridium, and a central, solid, rhizomorph-like hymenium, which is covered by a thin, smooth, yellowish or brownish, velvety or granular surface. The spores are smooth, round, and brownish-yellow.

Species

Monachella is a genus of small, brownish, gasteromycetes, which have a single, smooth, rounded peridium, and a central, solid, rhizomorph-like hymenium, which is covered by a thin, smooth, yellowish or brownish, velvety or granular surface. The spores are smooth, round, and brownish-yellow.

3. *Monachella*

Monachella is a genus of small, brownish, gasteromycetes, which have a single, smooth, rounded peridium, and a central, solid, rhizomorph-like hymenium, which is covered by a thin, smooth, yellowish or brownish, velvety or granular surface. The spores are smooth, round, and brownish-yellow.

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4. *Monachella*

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(Note: The two sons of Mary Green, Thomas and James, the brothers of Sarah Green Squires, were left land in 1709, see above).

(Note: Mary Green(?) the mother of Thomas, James and Sarah, was the widow of Thomas Green(?) the grandson of Governor Thos. Green(?) See below).

1716.

John Squires sells "Warwick Point" to Dan Cromen and Henry Conyers. This acreage had been patented (August 24, 1678, 38 years before).

- Land Office Records, Annapolis.

1722, July 31.

Jane Spier and Isaac Phinees were married, St. Anne's Parish, Annapolis, Maryland.

- Maryland Historical Society,
Baltimore.

1724, January 16.

John Squires secures a warrant for 50 acres of land adjoining the tract "Saturday's Work" to be held of the Manor of West St. Mary's.

- Land Office Records, Annapolis.

1724, January 29.

John Squires granted warrant for 50 acres called "Friday's Work".

- Ibid.

which has several parts of the "Dyke" (see Fig. 100).

The first part consists of a low, broad, flat-topped ridge, about 100 ft. long, sloping gently down to the south.

The second part is a low, narrow, elongated ridge.

The third part is a low, broad, flat-topped ridge, about 100 ft. long, sloping gently down to the south.

Fig. 100

Fig. 100 shows the Dyke, which is composed of two parts, separated by a gap. The first part is a low, broad, flat-topped ridge, about 100 ft. long, sloping gently down to the south.

The second part is a low, narrow, elongated ridge.

Fig. 100 shows the Dyke, which is composed of two parts, separated by a gap.

Fig. 100 shows the Dyke, which is composed of two parts, separated by a gap.

Fig. 100 shows the Dyke, which is composed of two parts, separated by a gap.

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Fig. 100 shows the Dyke, which is composed of two parts, separated by a gap.

-110-

1724, January 31.

"Squires Purchase", 37 acres were surveyed for John Squires to be held of His Lordship's Manor of West St. Mary's.

- Ibid.

(Note: This is the last entry of John Squires. The first, 1710, was 14 years before. He was evidently born to Jonathan and Ethelia Squires after June 16, 1674, and probably was younger than his sister Ann, born June 30, 1675.

1739.

VI.

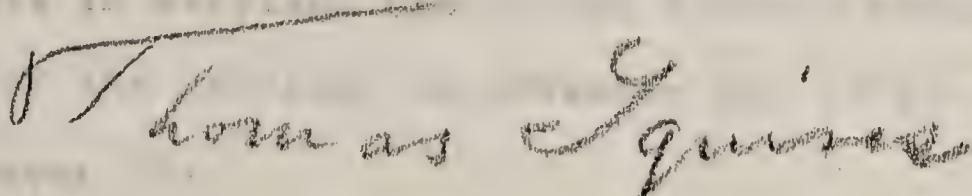
Thomas Squires sells land to Benj. Williams for 500 pounds of tobacco.

- Ibid.

1740, March 15.

"Know all men by these patents that I, Thomas Squires, do sell "Squires Purchase" to Ben Williams". The petition of Ben Williams states that Thomas Squires was the eldest son and heir of John Squires, who received a grant to the land in 1724.

The signature of Thomas Squires looks somewhat like this:

A handwritten signature in cursive ink, appearing to read "Thomas Squires".

(Note: No further reference to Thos. Squires).

See Graph III.

and National Park Service.

After the first year of the program, the park service

will be required to submit a list of all national

monuments.

2000 -

Establishment of a national trust with a total value of \$100,000

which will consist of \$50,000 from the U.S. government and

\$50,000 from private individuals and corporations.

2001 - An environmental

award

of \$100,000 will be given to the most outstanding

environmental group in the country.

2002 -

A \$50,000,000

annual environmental award will be established

to recognize the efforts of individuals and groups who have

made significant contributions to the protection of the environment.

2003 - An environmental award will be given to the

best environmental organization in the world.

2004 - An environmental

award will be given to the best environmental organization in the world.

2005 -

An environmental award will be given to the best environmental organization in the world.

2006 -

VII.

1743, August 30.

William Spires of Prince George's County bought 100 acres of land in the forks of Patuxent of Samuel Musgrove for £ 35. The tract lay between Snowden River and Middle River.

- Land Office Records, Annapolis.

1748.

William Squires of Prince George's County has plot called "Friendship" in Ann Arundel County re-surveyed. It lay in the Great Forks of Patuxent to the east side of said river and contains 153 acres in original grant and 61 acres in surplusage.

- Ibid.

1754, July 21.

(John Spuir received special warrant to lay off "Spuir's Pleasure" in Worcester County).

- Ibid.

VIII.

1772, November 2.

Daniel Squires and Rebecca Smith were married. St. Margaret's Parish, Ann Arundel County.

(Note: Data in Maryland Historical Society records gives the date of the marriage as November 22, 1773).

1774, November 27.

(John Squires is mentioned in the will of John Glasscock. (1) He lived near Rectortown, Fauquier County, Virginia.)

119

• (A) A 10-year-old male application will be used with each

- Virginia Magazine History
and Biography.

1776, August.

George Squires, age 21.

- Census of Frederick County,
Maryland. Elizabeth Hundred.

Elke Squires, age 15, same address.

1778, May 20.

Peter Squires marries Mary McClung.

- Baltimore County Record.

1778, June 7.

John Burden marries Clina Squires.

- Baltimore County Record.

1778, June 8.

George Squires marries Rebecca Queen. (1)

- Washington County, Maryland, Record.

See 1776, above.

1780, November 3.

Patrick Bennett marries Mary Squires.

License issued in Baltimore.

1782, August 17.

Thomas Spuir married Eliza Loyd.

St. Paul Parish (Baltimore) Record.

1782, November 9.

William Squire married Sarah Parker. (2)

the most common form of the disease.

It is a difficult disease

(Fleming, 1971).

Plasma, purified IgG and

gamma globulin are available

and useful treatments.

Antibodies against the virus are also available.

Antibodies are available

from the World Health Organization and the United States Public Health Service.

Gamma globulin is also available.

Antibodies are available

from the World Health Organization and the United States Public Health Service.

Antibodies are also available.

Antibodies are available

from the World Health Organization and the United States Public Health Service.

Antibodies are also available.

Antibodies are available

from the World Health Organization and the United States Public Health Service.

Antibodies are also available.

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from the World Health Organization and the United States Public Health Service.

Antibodies are also available.

Antibodies are available

from the World Health Organization and the United States Public Health Service.

License dated October 12, 1782,
Baltimore.

(Note: Jefferson and Frye's map of Virginia and Maryland, dated 1775, shows the location of Hunting Creek, the ancestral farm of the Maryland Squires family, and Parker's Creek, near by, in the extreme southern end of Anne Arundel County. We judge that William Squires and Sarah Parker were the children of neighbors.

There is today a village and post office, Huntingtown, ten miles north of Prince Frederick-town, the Court House for Calvert County.)

1783, March 18.

Susanna Squires married John Turney, Fauquier County,⁽¹⁾
Virginia.

- Virginia Magazine

History and Biography.

(We cannot prove that the Squires families in Northern Virginia were a branch of the Maryland family of the same name, but we record it as likely. The name Squires has always been rare in Virginia).

1785, March 21.

Daniel Squires married Sophia Lysby.⁽²⁾

- Baltimore County Records.

(Note: Daniel Squires married Rebecca Smith in 1772).

1788, August 26.

Michael Squires married Judith Merkel.

- Reformed Church Records,
Frederick County, Maryland.

(Note: This Michael Squire may have been the Elke
Squire mentioned in 1776).

1788.

TX.

Charles Carpenter Squires was born in Baltimore, Maryland. (1)
Son of (presumably) Daniel and Sophia Squires, married
in 1785.

- Family Record.

1790.

William Squires is witness to the will of Colonel Dorsey, (2)
Anne Arundel County.

1790.

The surname Squire(s) or Squier spelt five different ways
appears 142 times in America, each the head of a family.
Only three such families appear in Maryland, three in
Virginia but ten in North Carolina, one in South
Carolina.

- Century of Population Growth
in United States, page 263.

The first census of Maryland, 1790, omits three counties, the families of Squires appear as follows:

Anne Arundel County. William Squires Family includes 4 white males over 16 years of age, including heads of families. One free white male under 16. Three females, including heads of families.

City of Baltimore. Mr. Squires (sic)

1 free white male over 16 years.

No family.

Frederick County. Michael Squires;

Two free white males over 16.

Six free white females.

1791, May 5.

William Squires sells his farm in Anne Arundel County ⁽¹⁾ to Eliz. Dorsey for 150 pounds. He removed to Alleghany County, Western Maryland.

- Land Office, Annapolis.

1793, December 23.

Micajah Squires married Margaret Turney. ⁽²⁾

Fauquier County, Virginia

- Virginia Magazine

History and Biography.

1794, September 12.

William Squires of Alleghany County, Maryland, bought

small areas of the original forest cover. This is due largely to the increase in rainfall and temperature which has taken place during the last century. The mean annual rainfall has increased from 1000 mm to 1500 mm and the mean annual temperature has increased from 15°C to 18°C. The increase in rainfall has led to a significant increase in the amount of water available for infiltration and runoff. This has resulted in a significant increase in the amount of surface runoff and a decrease in groundwater storage. The increase in temperature has led to a significant increase in evapotranspiration, which has further reduced groundwater storage. The combination of these factors has led to a significant reduction in the amount of groundwater available for abstraction. This has led to a significant reduction in the amount of water available for irrigation and domestic use. The reduction in groundwater storage has also led to a significant reduction in the amount of water available for environmental purposes, such as wetland management and habitat restoration.

100 acres "Blooming Rose" of Richard Hall of Bedford County, Pennsylvania. Consideration £ 125.

- Liber A Folio 519

Alleghany County Records

1796, March 27.

Thomas Owings married Sarah Squires.

- License Baltimore County.

(Note: There is now a village "Owings" on the line of Anne Arundel and Calverts Counties near Chesapeake Beach).

1796.

Poll of Presidential electors, Frederick County, Michael C) Squire voted the Democratic-Republican ticket.

1797, March 7.

William Squire and Sarah his wife of Alleghany County, Maryland, sold four 50 acre lots, located 1-1/4 miles from the Virginia-Maryland line and about 4-1/2 miles from the Pennsylvania line. Consideration £ 100; from the "Blooming Rose" tract.

- Liber B, Folio 326.

1797, March 8.

William and Sarah Squire sell 100 acres of the "Blooming Rose" tract for £ 500. Pennsylvania currency.

- Liber B, Folio 325.

(1) Record in Pension Office, War Department
Washington D.C. 11. 20 1901.

It is shown by the records that one, George Hay, served as a private in Capt Joseph Myers' Co 1st (Harris's) Regiment of Artillery, Maryland Militia, War of 1812. His name appears for the period from Aug 19 to Nov 30 1814. Residence Baltimore

It is also shown that one, George Hay served as a corporal in Capt Lloyd Marsh's Co, 39th (Fowler's) Regiment, Maryland Militia, War of 1812. He served eight days (Aug 18 - 23, 1813).

(2) See 1797, Mar 19, above.

the same time, the author has
written a short history of the
development of the language, and
has also included a number of
illustrations of the language in
its various stages of development.
The book is well illustrated, and
is a valuable addition to the library
of anyone interested in the study
of the history of the English language.

1797, March 19.

Maria Margaret Hay, daughter of George Hay, and later
the wife of Charles C. Squires, born in Baltimore.

- Family Record.

1800, September 15.

(1)
See Graph IV.

Benj. Duvall of Frederick County, Maryland, sold to
William Squire of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, 200
acres of land lying to the west of Fort Cumberland,
formerly in Washington County, now in Alleghany County,
Maryland. Four 50 acre lots, "Blooming Rose" tract.
Consideration £ 22 s. 2.

- Liber C, Folio 309.

1801, February 24.

David Morgan married Sally Squire.

- License Baltimore County.

1802.

Baltimore City Directory:

Sophia Squire, ^{mantua-} maulna-maker.

Res.: 9 Market Square.

(Note: She married Daniel Squires 1785 -
seventeen years before. Her son, Charles C. Squires,
was then 14 years old).

1810.

Baltimore City Directory:

Sophia Squire, Res.: 9 Market Square.

George Hay, shoe store, 27½ Baltimore Street. (2)

1811, May 12.

Charles Carpenter Squires, age 23, married Maria Margaret Hay, age 14.

- Family Record.

1812, July 4.

X

Benjamin George Washington Squires, born in Baltimore to C. C. Squires and Maria M. (Hay) Squires. (1)

- Family Record.

1812, October 3.

"On Monday last" 100 volunteers marched from Baltimore under Stephen H. Moore to join Colonel Winder on the Canadian border.

- Niles Register.

1813, Saturday, March 6.

Recruits of the 14 Regiment of Infantry enlisted in Baltimore and vicinity, 400 strong, have started for Buffalo to join Colonel Winder.

- Niles Register.

1813, April 10.

Colonel Winder made Brigadier-General.

- Ibid.

1813, June 12.

General Winder captured June 1, news received in Baltimore.

- Ibid.

and the first time I have seen it. It is a very
handsome tree, and I hope it will grow well here.
I have a small one at home, and it is
about 10 feet high now.

I am sending you a sketch of the tree, which
you will see is very similar to the one you sent me.
The trunk is about 12 inches in diameter, and the
branches are spreading, and the leaves are large and
green. The flowers are white, and the fruit is
yellow and orange.

I hope you will like it, and I would be
very pleased if you could send me some seeds
so that I can grow it myself.

Yours very truly,

1814, August 24.

Charles C. Squires fell in the Battle of Bladensburg. ^(C)

- Family Record.

1818, November 21.

Maria Margaret, the widow of Charles C. Squires died:

Age 21 years 8 months and 3 days.

- Ibid.

Her son Benj. Geo. Wash. Squires was then 6 years of age.

- Ibid.

1824.

Now 12 years of age Benj. Geo. Wash. Squires was sent to live with his relatives in Western Pennsylvania, presumably with his grandfather's brother, William Squires, of Fayette County.

He had been cared for, to that time, by the sister of his late mother, Mrs. Dell of Baltimore (nee Eliza Hay), the wife of William Dell.

- Ibid.

1828.

Benj. Geo. Wash. Squires, now 16 years of age, left Pennsylvania and travelled down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to Thibodaux, Louisiana, and was employed for some years as a clerk. He later opened a business as "Squires and Gary", in Thibodaux.

- Ibid.

卷之三

The following may be used as a guide to the location of the various parts of the body.

（三）在新民主主义時期，中國社會的階級結構是怎樣的？

1835, April 2.

President Andrew Jackson appointed Benj. Geo. Wash. Squires postmaster of Thibodaux. He was the fourth post-master in the town.

- P. O. Dept., Washington, D. C.

1835, May 11.

Benj. Geo. Wash. Squires and Eliza Anne Rose, daughter of the late Joseph Rose, were married at Thibodaux. (1)

- La Fouche Parish, Louisiana, Records.

1838, May 7.

In the first municipal election held in Thibodaux, Louisiana, Benj. Geo. Wash. Squires cast the first recorded vote. In the election he received two votes for alderman.

- Thibodaux, Louisiana, Records.

1840.

Benj. Geo. Wash. Squires removed to New Orleans and established the firm of "La Forest and Squires", commission merchants. Later the style of the firm was "Cammack and Squires" and still later "Cammack, Squires and West."

- Obituary Notice, 1884.

1900-1901

1900-1901
1900-1901

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1900-1901

1900-1901
1900-1901

1841

The New Orleans City Directory:

"Squires, G. W., sugar broker 9 Front Levee",
also

"Squires, G. W., Attorney-at-Law,
9 Exchange Place.

1884, October 22.

Benj. Geo. Wash. Squires died in Thibodaux, in the residence from which he had been married in 1835, and was buried October 24, in St. John's P. E. Churchyard.

The children of Benj. Geo. Wash. Squires and Eliza Anne (Rose) Squires were :

Laura Margaret	b. Feb. 19, 1836	Unm.
Miles Taylor	b. Feb. 28, 1838	
Charles Winder	b. Dec. 26, 1841	
Samuel Smith	b.	Unm.
George Marche	b.	Unm.

- Family Record.

XI,

Miles Taylor Squires married Miss McPherson of New Orleans. He was commissioned Captain C. S. A. and commanded Ft. St. Philip, until that fortification surrendered to Commodore D. G. Farragut. After some months in prison he was exchanged and returned to the Confederate Army, serving as Chief-of-Staff to Gen'l Alexander Mouton.

REVIEW OF THE GENUS *CHALCOPTERUS*

and the first two pairs of legs are longer than the last two.

The antennae are 1.5 times as long as the head.

The wings are hyaline, with a few small dark spots near the base of the forewings.

The body is black, with a few white hairs on the head and legs.

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The body is black, with a few white hairs on the head and legs.

The antennae are 1.5 times as long as the head.

The wings are hyaline, with a few small dark spots near the base of the forewings.

He was shot from ambush, October 2, 1862, and died two days later.

He left two daughters, Alice, who married a Mr. Buford(?) but left no children; Harriet, who married Melin Wiley and left two children, Melin Wiley, Jr., and Eloise.

- Rebellion Record, 1861-5.

Family Record.

- - - - -

XII.

Charles Winder Squires, to whose memory this Genealogical Record is Dedicated, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, December 26, 1841, and was educated at Jefferson Academy in that city, at the Mississippi Military Academy, Pass Christian, Mississippi, and at Balmor's Military Institute, West Chester, Pennsylvania. He received an appointment to West Point Military Academy; but declined it in deference to his mother's wishes.

He volunteered and was enrolled in the Confederate States Army, May 26, 1861, and served as 2nd Lt., 1st Lt. and Captain of the First Company, Washington Artillery. Then he received promotions as Major and Lieut.-Colonel, which was his rating when he surrendered May 26, 1865, four years to the day after

he enlisted.

During the War Between the States he took active part in the following major battles: Blackburn's Ford, First Manassas, Great Falls, on the Potomac, New Bridge, Rappahannock Station, Second Manassas, Antietam (or Sharpsburg), Winchester, Fredericksburg, Madame Davide's Landing, Shreveport, etc.

Major Squires reached Shreveport, Louisiana, March 1, 1865. He was promptly promoted and was now Lieut.-Colonel. He accompanied General William Henry Farney into Texas and with his force of 500 men in Navarro County, he was surrendered by General E. Kirby Smith. He lowered his flag at sunset, May 26, 1865, and so far as is known, that was the last flag of the Confederate States to fly on land.

Subsequently Colonel Squires engaged in business at New Orleans, and in 1874, moved to St. Louis, which was his home until his death, January 23, 1900.

During the labor riots of 1877, he organized an artillery company in St. Louis, at the request of Governor John Smith Phelps, and he was elected Colonel of the First Regiment, Missouri State Guard. In April (14), 1879, he was made Brigadier-General of the National Guard in Missouri, which he held until

and the same would not prevent him from making gifts to his wife or children. This would not be true if the wife were to make a gift to her husband during her lifetime. In this case, the wife would be giving away her half of the estate, which would then be subject to the estate tax at the death of the husband. This would result in a double taxation of the same assets.

Another consideration is the fact that if the wife makes a gift to her husband during her lifetime, she will be giving away her half of the estate, which would then be subject to the estate tax at the death of the husband. This would result in a double taxation of the same assets.

It is important to note that the above information is general in nature and does not apply to every situation. It is always best to consult with a qualified attorney or financial advisor before making any major decisions regarding your estate planning.

1886.

- Confederate Military History,
Missouri Volume.

The young veteran of 24 married Emily Elizabeth Tappey of Petersburg, Virginia, February 13, 1866. Four children were born to them. See Graph. VII.

- Family Record.

• 1990-1991 • 1991-1992 • 1992-1993 •

Opportunities

THOMAS GREENE

Governor of Maryland, 1647 - '48.

Graph II.

Thomas Greene and his wife Anna (Cox) Greene were among the pioneers who left England aboard the ARK AND DOVE, and finally landed on the north shore of the Potomac estuary, to found the new Province of Maryland, March 25, 1634.

From the first the rather meagre records of the Colony seem to indicate that Thomas Greene was an influential citizen. In 1639, five years after landing, he was appointed to the Privy Council by Lord Baltimore. The same year he received a grant to a tract of land called "St. Anne", October 15, 1639.

He seems to have made his home on an estate which he named "Greene's Rest", located between St. Mary's River and St. Inigoes River. The land was patented in 1639. It may have been a part of St. Anne's tract referred to above. It is now owned, or was recently, by T. Rowland Thomas of St. Mary's and Baltimore.

- Appleton's Cyclop. Amer. Biog.
- Andrew's Hist. of Md.
- Swepson Earle, Chesapeake Bay Country, etc.

Leonard Calvert, the Governor of Maryland, died June 9, 1647, and on his death-bed appointed Thomas Greene his successor. He served for about one year and was then retired by Lord Baltimore, who appointed William Stone Governor. Thomas Greene was a Catholic, William Stone a Protestant and a Virginian.

Nevertheless during his brief term Governor Greene had the satisfaction of proclaiming Charles II the rightful heir to the Throne of Great Britain and Maryland, in which he followed the precedent set by Governor William Berkeley of Virginia. The Proprietors were by no means pleased with Greene's proclamation, and no doubt it served to secure his removal in favor of Governor Stone.

But when Thomas Greene retired he was immediately appointed, the second time, to the Privy Council.

The members of this now historic court were: Thomas Greene, Captain John Price, Thomas Hatton, John Pile and Robert Vaughan. Greene and Pile were Catholics and the other three Protestants. This Council promulgated the famous Edict of Religious Toleration, which later became so influential in our history.

But Thomas Greene's work was done, for he died either in 1650 or '51.

The will of Thomas Greene was published in "Side Lights of Maryland History", Volume I, page 341.

The whole of Poplar Island, 1000 acres, and 500 acres on Kent Island, called "Bobing Manor", were the possessions of Thomas Greene.

- Land Office Records, Annapolis,
Liber III, Folio 100.

HIS CHILDREN

Thomas Greene seems to have left no children by his first wife Anne (Cox) Greene. After her death he married a widow, Mrs. Winnifred Seyborn. They were the parents of four sons: Thomas, Leonard, Robert and Francis.

His widow married a third time, Robert Clarke. "Many of her descendants are still living in Maryland, but few bear the name Greene."

LEONARD GREENE

The line that this manuscript is interested in, primarily, is that descended through the second son, Leonard Greene. He left a son, Thomas, whose widow, Mary, has previously entered this narrative, as she

1908118

left three children, Thomas and James Greene and Mary
the wife of John Squires of St. Mary's.

See Year, 1716, May 12, above.

Leonard's younger brother, Robert Greene, lived
to the ripe old age of 75. He left a son Thomas and
a daughter Sarah, who married Patrick Maggatie.

JOSEPH ROSE

Graph V

Four sons of John Rose IV of Belerat, Scotland, came to Virginia in the Eighteenth Century. One of them, Rev. Charles Rose, came to Westmoreland County in 1715 (some authorities 1724); another, Rev. Robert Rose, arrived in 1724.

Rev. Robert Rose acquired a large landed estate on the Tye and James Rivers. He was a friend of the second William Byrd and assisted him in laying on the new town of Richmond. He died while so engaged and is buried in St. John's churchyard on Church Hill.

His brother Charles, also a clergyman of the Established Church, had at least two sons in the armies of the Revolution, Duncan Rose, a merchant in Petersburg, and Dr. Robert Rose, a surgeon. Each was awarded 8000 acres of land in Western Kentucky for Revolutionary service.

Dr. Robert Rose was a charter member of the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati and attended the first meeting held in Fredericksburg (1783).

Soon thereafter the two brothers and their families moved to Kentucky and received their grants in the

Cumberland Valley near Paducah. They arrived there January , 17, 1784. (1)

After nine years (1793) Dr. Robert Rose died.

Three years later (1796) his son Joseph Rose left Paducah for Louisiana, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi. He made his home in Thibodaux and married there Marguiremente Josephine Lirette.

As a merchant he placed his stock on board a boat and supplied the trade to the plantations and scattered settlements along Bayou La Fouche.

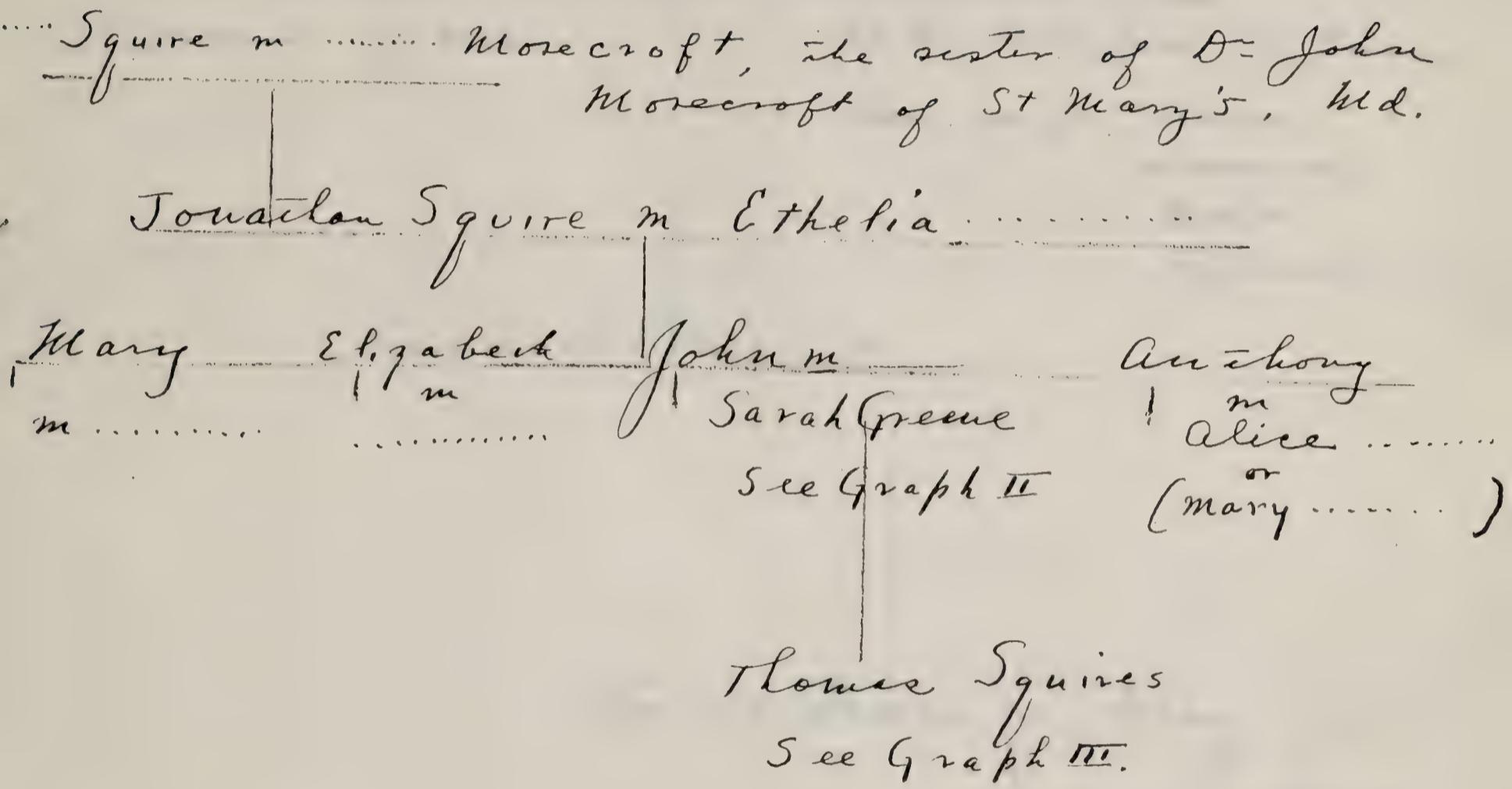
During the War of 1812 he was active in protecting the bayoux against the threatened British invasion. He died, date not known now, while on his way to New Orleans with a cargo of cotton.

He and his wife gave the land for St. John's Church P. E. in Thibodaux and they lived immediately across the road from the modest little church and the cemetery behind it. In the cemetery many members of the family are sleeping.

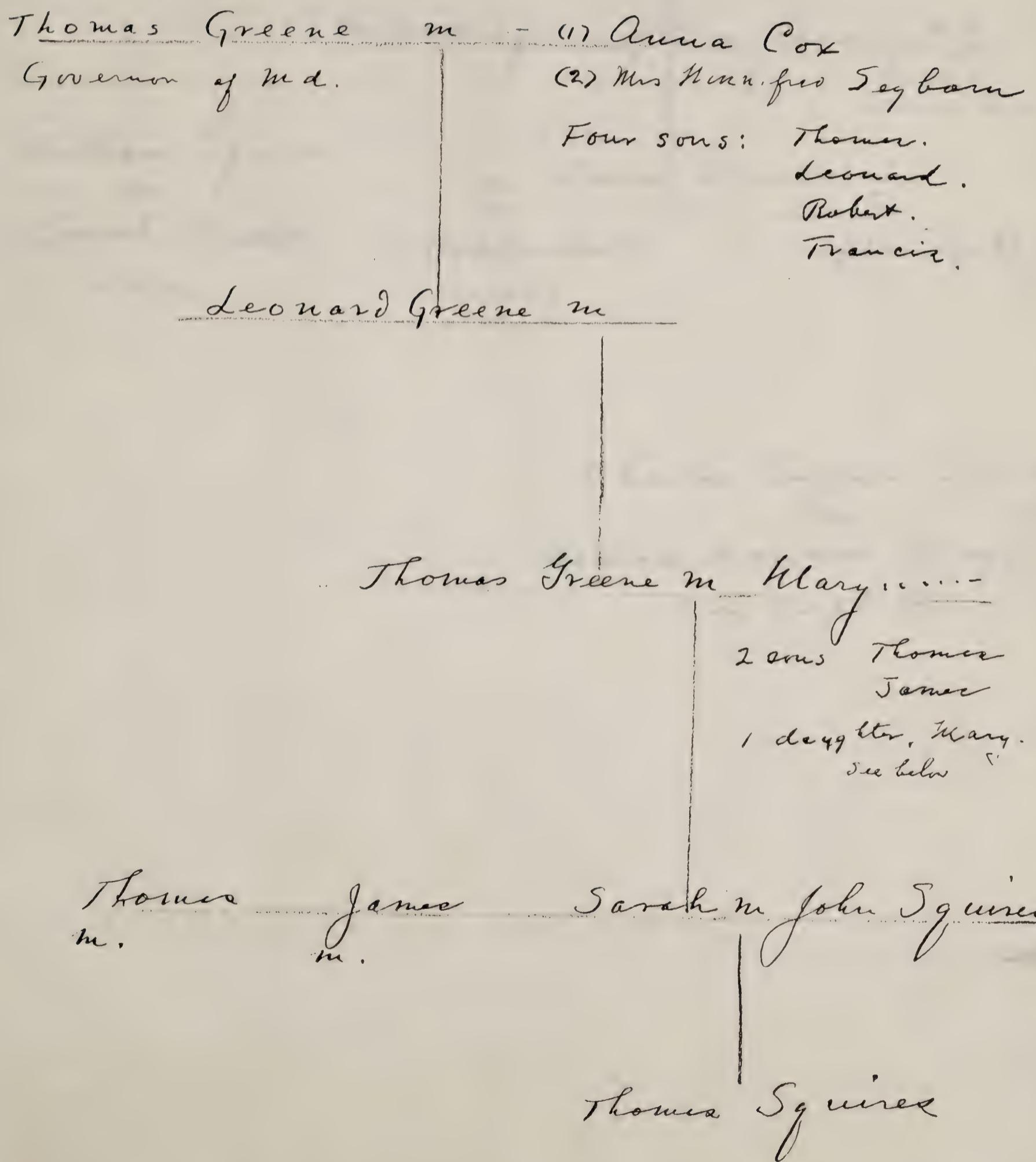
Joseph Rose left one son, Joseph Rose, and three daughters, Eliza Anne, the eldest, married Benjamin Geo. Washington Squires, as noted above, May 11, 1835. Mary Rose married Jas. W. Buford, a native of South Carolina and Lucinda died unmarried.

- Col. Wm. Rose, His Ancestors and Descendants, by Virginia Rose.
- Rose chart, State Library of Virginia.
- Va. Mag. Hist. and Biog.
- Swem's Index "Rose"
- Family Records, etc.

Graph I



Graph II.



Graph III.

Thomas Squires m

William Squires of Anne Arundel Co
Probably
other children

William Squires
m

Sarah Parker
children.

m Daniel Squires m

Rebecca Smith
Probably
children.

Sophia Lysby

Charles Carpenter Squires
m

Maria Margaret May
See Graph IV.

(1) The name Hay is rarely found
in the annals of Colonial Maryland

(2) Most of these soldier-prisoners
located in Prince George's County.

Whether John Hay ('716) { and
Thomas Hay were the ancestors
of George Hay, shoe-merchant of
Baltimore, a volunteer in the
War of 1812, we do not know.

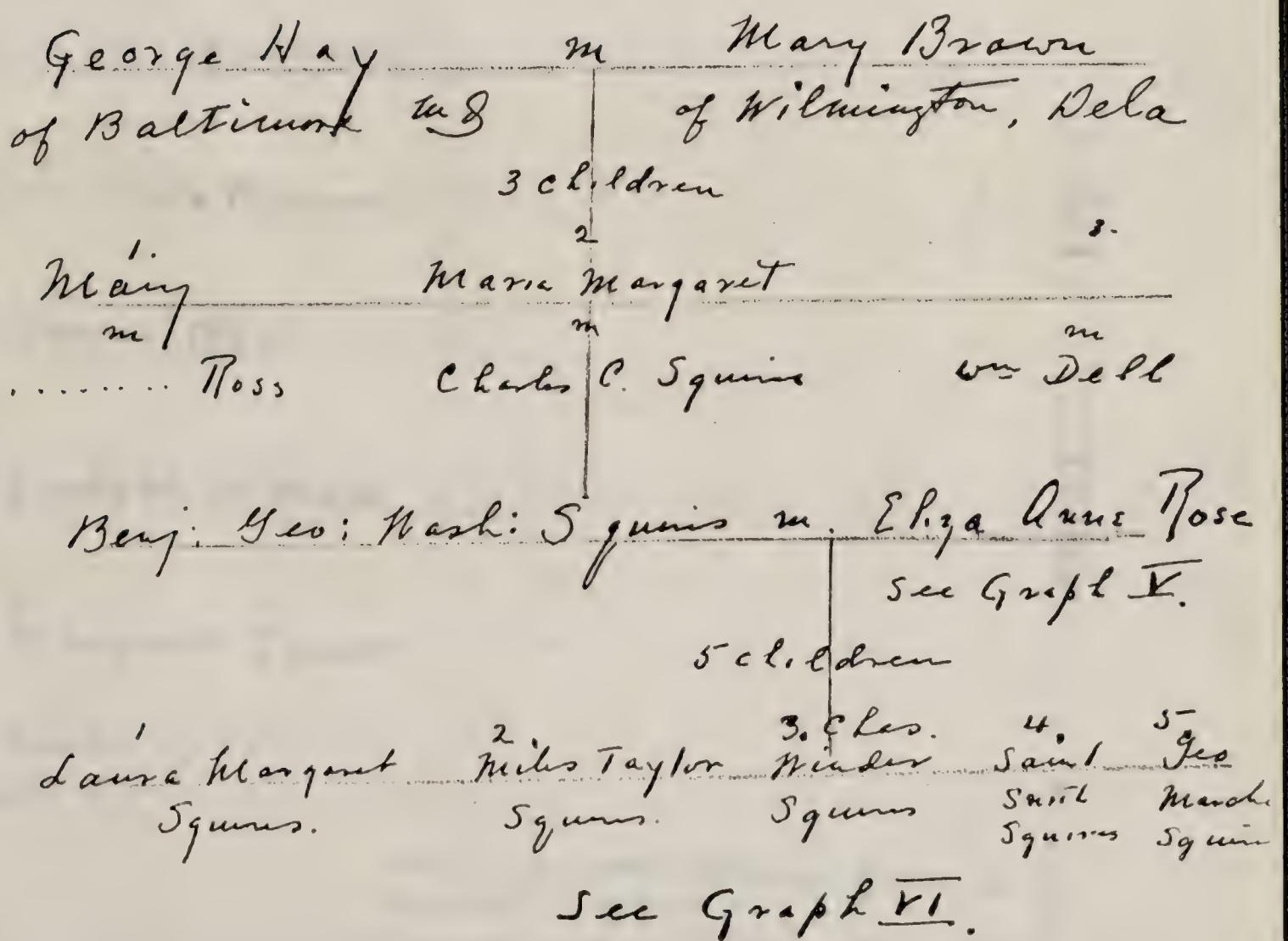
Graph IV Hay⁽¹⁾

John Hay, 1716

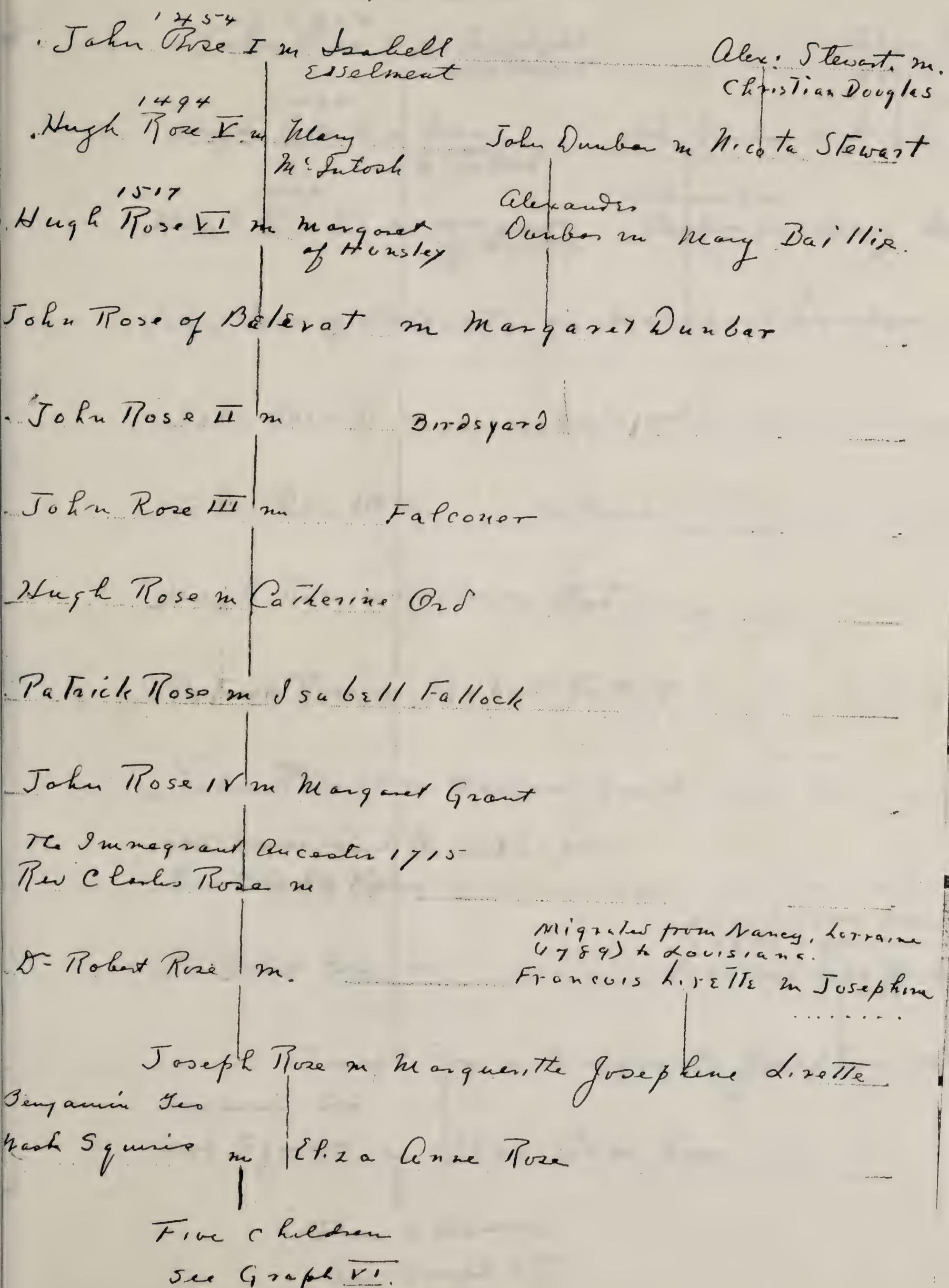
A Scotch soldier, was banished to Maryland,
after the defeat of the Old Pretender⁽²⁾

Thomas Hay, 1748

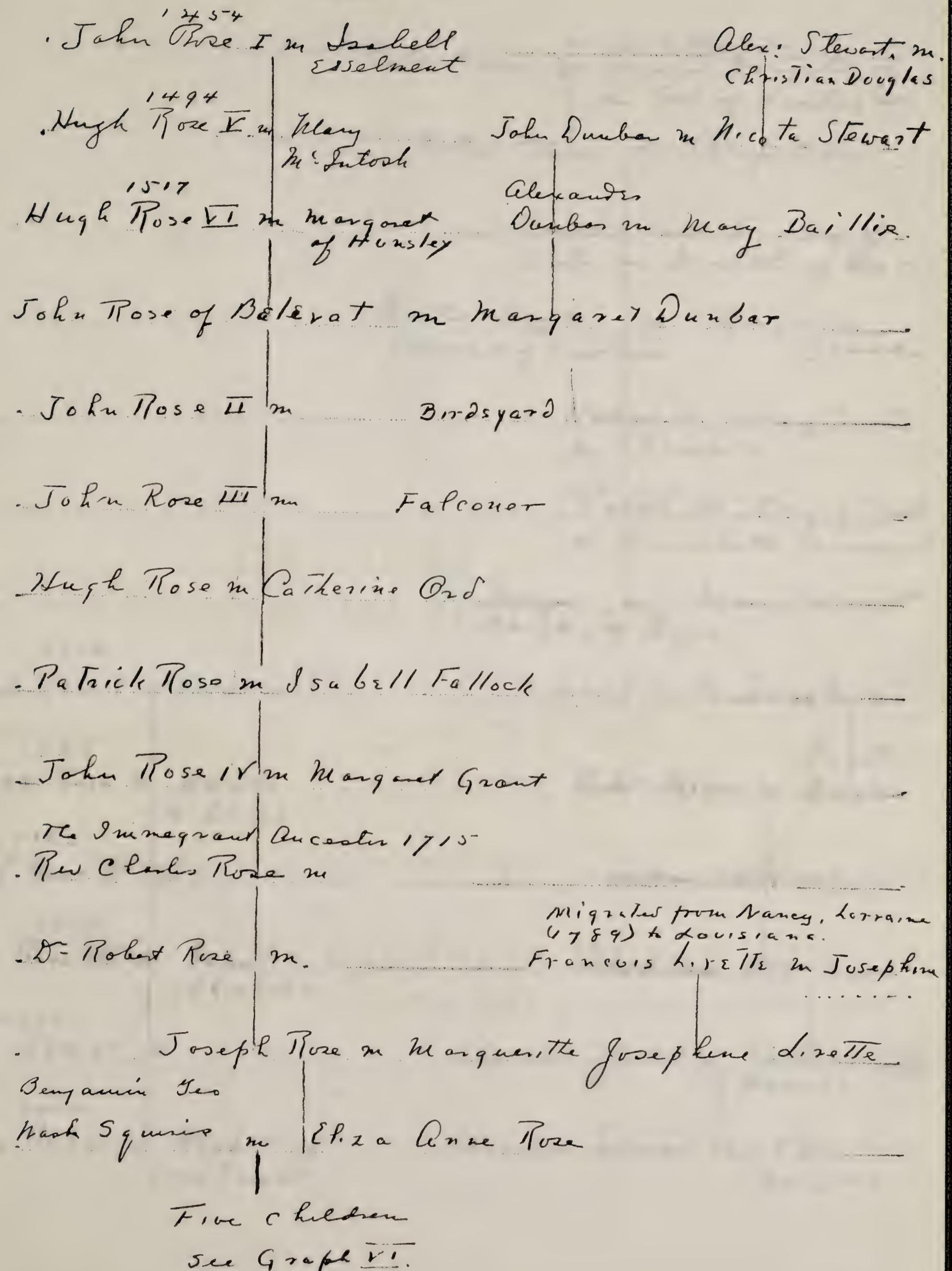
a corporal in the Talbot Co. militia



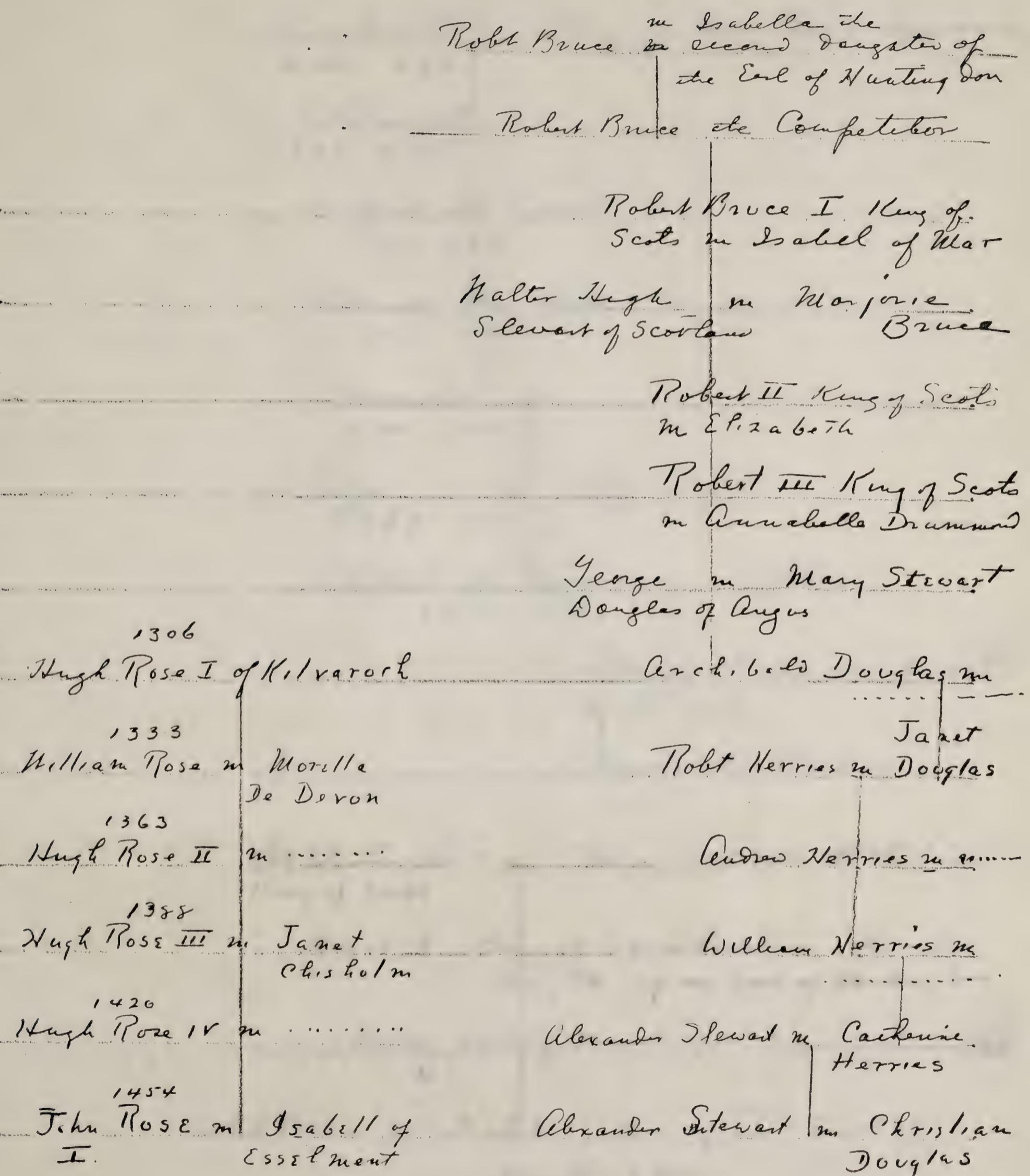
Graph V



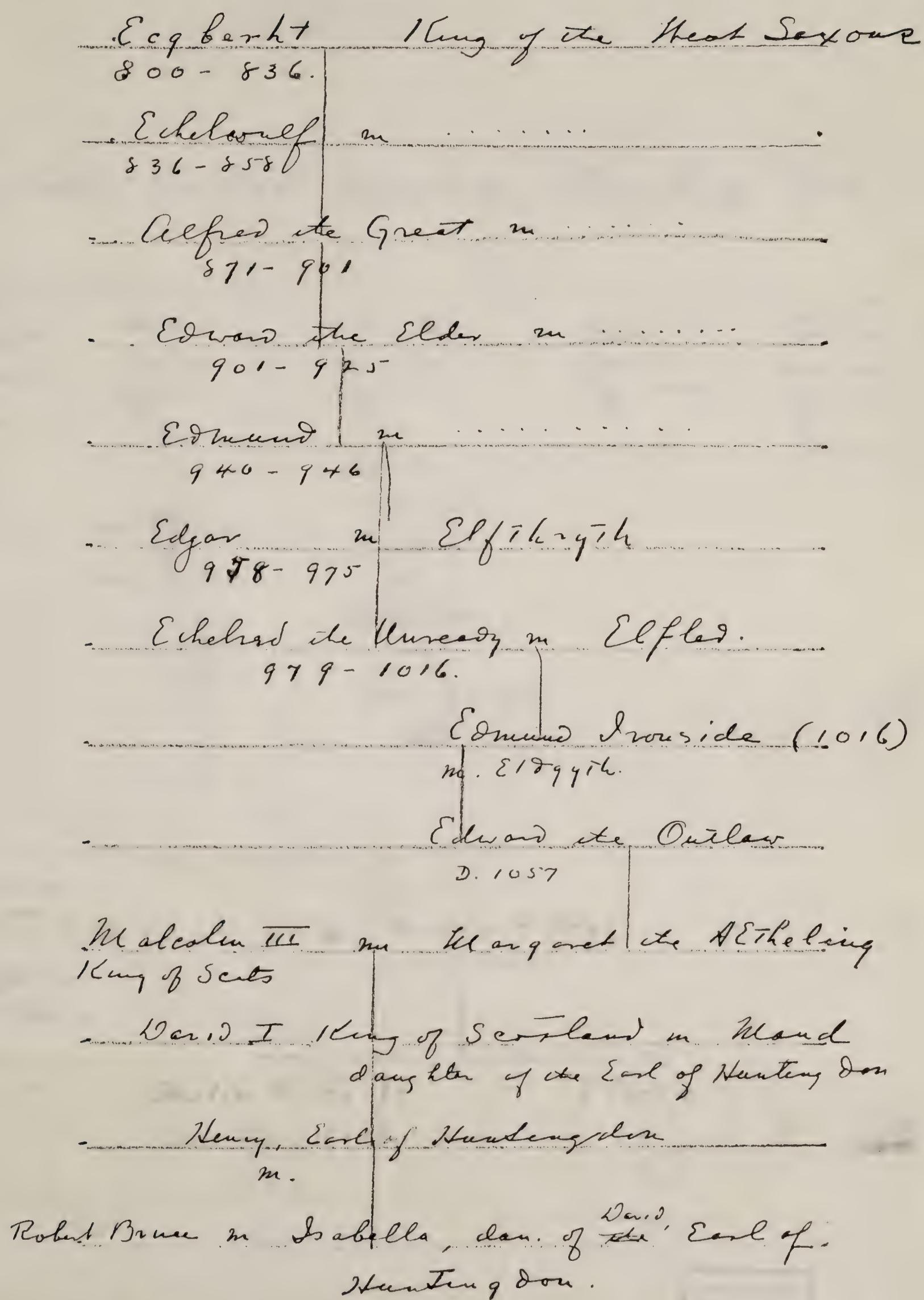
Graph V



Graph F
Continued



Graph E
Continued.



Graph VI.

Benjamin Geo Nash. Squires m Eliza Ann Rose

Laura margaret Squires un. m	Miles Taylor Squires m.	Charles Winder Squires m	Samuel Smith Squires un. m.	George Marché Squires un. m.
.....	Emily Elizabeth Tappay of Petersburg Va	See Graph VII.	

Alice
ms

left no
children

Marriet
m. Melvin Wiley
2 children

Melvin Wiley, Jr
Seattle, Wash.

E Poise

Graph VII.

FE613. '66

1844. 66

Charles Hender Squires in Emily Ely sketch, Tapley
B. Dec 26 1841 | B Sept 24 1844

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